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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Almes, Hubert H. S. *A History of Slavery in Cuba*. Pp. xi, 298. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1907.

The author in this volume gives a review of slavery in Cuba from 1511 to 1868. The chief emphasis is placed upon the slave trade and the discussion treats less fully political, economic and social questions related to the subject. The material is drawn from widely divergent sources, but the Archivos de Indias and the Biblioteca Nacional have not been relied upon so extensively as seems to be indicated in the preface. The study is, however, carefully made, and is the first detailed presentation of the subject. Though the conclusions of some of the chapters are vague, the author presents a mass of facts which will be welcomed by every student.

The economic necessity of negro labor in the eighteenth century and the successive waves of public opinion, half-hearted at first, working for the suppression of servitude in the nineteenth century, are well outlined. The same is true of the attitude of England toward the trade in slaves, the mistaken policy of the home government in handling the question, and the internal problems raised in the island itself. Two distinct services are rendered. A presentation of the economic effects of slavery within the island and a discussion of its international bearings. An appendix showing the price of slaves and a bibliography conclude the book.

Andresen, N. P. *The Republic*. Pp. 282. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1908.

Bartlett, Dana W. *The Better City*. Pp. 248. Price, \$1.50. Los Angeles: The Neuner Company, 1907.

The author has for many years been the superintendent of the Bethlehem Institutions in Los Angeles, doing general social work. In this volume Los Angeles is really the text. He describes the forces making for a better city by picturing this city as it is and as it may be. Recognizing existing evils, he is still very optimistic for the future. His discussion is sane and stimulating, and should stir many workers in all cities toward greater things. Photographs of various scenes and institutions in Los Angeles give added local color. Constant reference is made to movements elsewhere as examples to be followed. The greatest defect of the book is the author's failure to discriminate in values. All organizations seeking to do social work are put on the same plane, and there is little indication that much that is done is badly done or were better not attempted.

Barton, James L. *The Missionary and His Critics*. Second Edition. Pp. 235. Price, \$1.00 net. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1907. This very excellent characterization of the missionary and his work con-

vinces one that critical tourists, journalists, authors and foreign residents are often misleading in their information regarding foreign missions.

The author presents the testimonials of great statesmen, military officials, scientists and divines to confirm his statements that missionaries have preceded commerce, influenced government, introduced modern education, established a vast army of native Christian literary and educational workers, and revolutionized the ideas of womanhood, in all the strategic centers of the non-Christian world.

The social, economic and religious value of foreign missions in creating new civilizations is ably presented.

Bazaine, Mariscal. *La Intervencion Francesa en Mexico.* Pp. 283. Price, 75 cents. Mexico: Vda-de Ch. Bouret, 1907.

This volume of the series reproducing documents of Mexican history contains a well-selected list taken from the collection of the shifty General Bazaine, who, during the years 1863-67, backed by the French troops, was the dictator in Mexico. Almost without exception these writings are highly colored by the prejudices of their authors.

Beazley, C. R. *The Dawn of Modern Geography.* Vol. III. Pp. xvi, 638. Price, \$6.50. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

In this third volume of his exhaustive history of geographical exploration and the progress of geographical science, the author covers the last and most important period. Taking up the narrative in the middle of the thirteenth century, where left by volume II (1901), the present volume includes the developments of the century and a half from the travels of the Elder Polos to the days of Prince Henry the Navigator. Between these two dates (1260 to 1420) are crowded the major part of the events the influence of which continued to be felt far into the modern era: the extraordinary series of efforts to develop the first real world intercourse largely by overland routes, followed by the beginnings of ocean commerce resulting from the discovery of the magnet, perfection of the compass and true maps.

In the period of overland trade and travel the author traces the advances made by the Polos and their successors, missionaries, adventurers, traders and pilgrims. Among these, of course, the adventures of the Polos must always hold the most interest. These narratives, however, assume different aspects under the critical analysis to which the author subjects them in arriving at their true worth as contributions to geography.

The maritime period includes only the very beginnings of actual voyages, hence its discussion occupies a minor place in the volume, along with the state of geographical theory up to 1420.

Three appendices, criticizing the literature of the subject and an exhaustive index, prepared and arranged with exceptional accuracy, add greatly to the value and utility of the volume as a reference work.

With the two preceding volumes, this book makes readily available much material heretofore widely scattered or entirely unobtainable. The author deserves great credit for such patient preparation of a standard and

permanently authoritative treatise on the early history of geographical exploration.

Bigelow, J. *The Panama Canal and the Daughters of Danaus.* Pp. 47. Price, 50 cents. New York: Baker & Taylor Co., 1908.

Bishop, A. L. *The State Works of Pennsylvania.* Pp. 297. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University. 1907.

Bogart, E. L. *Economic History of the United States.* Pp. xv, 522. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

In reading the recent book by Professor E. L. Bogart, of Princeton University, one should bear in mind both the immense scope of the subject with which he deals and the purpose of the work. It is an "Economic History of the United States," and it is written for "high-school as well as college students." The scope necessarily involves a large number of economic subjects,—foreign and domestic commerce, westward migration, transportation, shipping, currency and banking, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, land, labor unions, industrial combinations and a score of others, each one of which constitutes a specialized field to which an entire volume might have been devoted. Professor Bogart has endeavored to select the chief events in the economic development of the United States, and to group them so as to constitute a continuous story. Both the scope of his work, and the desire to make it useful to the high-school student, bar all events which the author considered unessential.

Various other economic histories partially cover the same field, but most of them are either old or are confined to a smaller group of events. None answer the purpose aimed at by Professor Bogart.

The method pursued is to avoid the purely chronological by subdivision into concrete economic subjects, and yet to arrange events as much as possible according to periods of time. The book contains four parts: (1) Colonial Development, (2) The Struggle for Commercial and Economic Independence (1763 to 1808), (3) The Industrial Revolution and the Westward Movement (1808 to 1860), and (4) Economic Integration and Industrial Organization (1860 to 1906). Each of the thirty chapters, into which the economic history of the nation is subdivided, treats of a definite subject and is limited to a definite period of time.

To the student specializing in any particular branch of economic history, the book is of less value than many others. Its value lies in that it presents, in a connected form, the chief events which constituted the economic development of the United States "from the simple, isolated agricultural communities of the colonies to the complex industrial and commercial society of to-day."

Brown, S. *Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.* Illustrated by Mrs. Charles Schäffer. Pp. xxxix, 353. Price, \$3.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

An increasing number of persons annually visit the Canadian Rockies during the summer months. Every student of that charming and instructive section

of country will wish to take with him the little book on the "Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains." Mr. Brown has given a concise, scientific and not over technical description of each important plant, and the volume is admirably illustrated by ninety-eight photographs and thirty-one reproductions of water-color drawings. Mrs. Schäffer has shown exceptional skill in drawing and in reproduction of color.

Browne, Haji A. *Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day*. Pp. 410. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1907.

The history of Egypt since 1798 offers an attractive field for investigation but one that has been most inadequately treated in the present volume. Since the author, to begin with, naïvely tells us that as a boy at school he found history "the dullest of dull tasks," and objects to histories, as they are written, we are scarcely surprised to find a total absence of reference to authorities or source material. Again, since we find that the purpose of the author is polemical rather than historical—to promote Pan-Islamism and to fight the various windmills that one finds on the wide horizon of nineteenth century Egypt, we cannot wonder at the lack of perspective that makes the Fashoda incident one of the six great events of 7,000 years of Egyptian history, yet fails to have the Suez Canal in the index, and so far as the present writer has been able to discover, in the text. In fact there is a distinct lack of clarity of any kind in the book; words are piled upon words with dizzying effect, evidently to the writer as well as the reader—as, for instance, when he tells us the Egyptians of to-day enjoy a "condition of social and political freedom not exceeded in any country of the world," then, four pages further, that they "have no representative government nor direct power." Indeed, this most seriously-minded volume becomes almost comic sometimes, as when the English Government of Pitt's day is denounced as one of the most brutal and brutalizing ever known, and infinitely worse than any that Egypt has ever had, and he who doubts the justice of this judgment is referred to Dickens' Barnaby Rudge. This is indeed a book that can hardly be taken seriously by anyone but its author; as a whole, the work is worthless to the scholar, and, for the most part, wearying to the general reader.

Bullock, C. J. *Selected Readings in Economics*. Pp. viii, 705. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1907.

Under the title, "Selected Readings in Economics," the editor has collected a wealth of economic material, historical, descriptive and theoretical. The volume is a compilation of treatises, each of which deals with a definite subject of general economic interest written by a specialist in the field. Some suggestive chapters are "American Agriculture," "The Manufacturing Industry of the United States," "Organization of Exchange," "International Trade," "Distribution of Wealth," "Socialism," etc. Among the noted contributors to the work are such authorities in their respective fields as Adam Smith, Bastiat, Jevons, James Wilson, Taussig, Andrew D. White, and the editor, C. J. Bullock.

As is stated in the preface, the "volume aims to supply the collateral reading needed for a general course of study in economics." The editor is to be congratulated on his excellent choice of subjects as well as of authorities. One feels in reading each of the various chapters that he has before him the last thing that has been said on the particular subject under discussion. Such a book cannot fail to fill an important place in the thorough presentation of a course in economics.

Butler, Nicholas Murray. *True and False Democracy.* Pp. vii, 111.

Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

The three addresses collected here under the title of "True and False Democracy" have a thread of common thought running through them, so that the book is, after all, a unit.

The problem of present democracy is to prevent exploitation and oppression of men. To do this it must develop a clear definition of public property. When this is done, government may well regulate public property, the individual control private property, and quasi-public undertakings be jointly cared for. To express the people's will, administration should be efficient; for a people is as truly represented by an efficient administration as by a legislature popularly elected. True democracy respects law and reverences authority. Socialism does not offer us a true democracy.

Calvert, T. H. *Regulation of Commerce under the Federal Constitution.*

Pp. xiv, 380. Price, \$3.00. Newport, N. Y.: Ed. Thompson Co., 1907.

The current discussion of the powers of the federal government and the states is illustrated by Mr. Calvert's work on the "Regulation of Commerce under the Federal Constitution." The book is a systematic text-book treatise beginning with an analysis of constitutional provisions, followed by a discussion of the general power of the United States and of the states. In part two the subjects of regulation are considered, attention being given to manufacturing and transportation companies and to highways of trade. Part three deals with state taxation as affecting commerce.

Campbell, R. J. *Christianity and the Social Order.* Pp. xiv, 284. Price,

\$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907.

The author attempts in this volume "to show the correspondence between the principles of Christianity and those of modern Socialism—Socialism in the best sense of the word."

In this work the existence of churches is justified by their realization of the Kingdom of God, which is interpreted as "the reconstruction of society on a basis of mutual helpfulness." Primitive Christianity in its practical aims is considered identical with modern Socialism. Socialism is regarded as "the practical expression of Christian ethics and the evangel of Jesus."

In accord with these interpretations, the author very ably discusses the relation of the Churches to the masses, the Kingdom of God in primitive and present-day Christianity, the common objective of Christianity and Socialism, the socialization of natural resources and industry, and the socialized state.

Colson, C. *Cours d'Economie Politique*. Vol. VI. Pp. 528. Price, 6 fr.
Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Craig, Neville B. *Recollections of an Ill-Fated Expedition*. Pp. 479. Price, \$4.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1907.

Just thirty years ago contracts were signed by the old firm of P. & T. Collins, railroad contractors, of Philadelphia, binding them to build the Madeira and Mamoré Railroad which was to open Bolivia to the world's commerce. It is the history and vicissitudes of this enterprise which is now for the first time given to the public in an authentic and highly entertaining form. The book will hold much interest for Philadelphia in particular, since the undertaking was so largely in the hands of its citizens. For the general public the book is especially timely because of the recent treaty concluded between Brazil and Bolivia, whereby the latter is bound to construct the road.

Bolivia is a nation of vast resources, both in mineral wealth and in agricultural possibilities, the development of which has always been hampered by the inaccessibility of the country. It is upwards of 2,000 miles by river to the mouth of the Amazon, some 200 miles of this distance being unnavigable, except for canoes. To overcome this difficulty in communication by the construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Brazil, to Guajarámerim, Bolivia, and give to the United States the tremendous advantage of controlling the vast commerce of the region, were the dreams of the promoters under the leadership of Colonel George Earl Church. The records of heroic attempts made make one of the most interesting of all the tales told of American pluck, perseverance and resourcefulness. Aside from the general interest in the narrative itself, the chief item of present significance is probably found in the struggle against the tropical climate. The book certainly furnishes an object lesson in the probable outcome of the tropical ventures undertaken without sufficient support and necessary precautions.

The single false note in the book appears in a rather pointless digression to attack the policy of the Spanish-American War and to belittle the deeds and merits of the army men. Mr. Craig adds nothing to his case by an invective against the late war, and the army in general, which sounds much like the venting of a personal grievance. The book is decidedly worth reading, giving a chapter of the past unfamiliar to the general public to-day, and recording one of the few failures of American enterprises. A half dozen excellent maps and diagrams explain the geography of the region. The participants in the ill-fated enterprise are to be congratulated in having such an able historian from among their own number.

Crane, R. T. *The State in Constitutional and International Law*. Pp. 78. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

Davis, Richard Harding. *The Congo and the Coasts of Africa*. Pp. xi, 220. Price, \$1.50. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1907.

The reader who wishes to be entertained will find this book one hard to

lay down. He who reads to get information on the subjects covered by the title will be greatly disappointed. One of the objects of the author's trip to Africa was to investigate the atrocities in the Congo, and over half the book is spent in declamation against Leopold's rule. But Mr. Davis admits he saw none of the cruelties about which he writes. He went up the Kasai River to visit the rubber plantations, but finding they were four days' journey from the end of the steamboat line he returned without seeing them.

Repeatedly the language used is little short of invective. The volume is full of flat contradictions. After detailing the enormous profits reaped by the king we are assured that "were the natives not sweated so severely he . . . would be a bankrupt." Mahogany is shipped as squared timber, but the pictures of the loading into the ships all show the logs as unhewn. Instances similar to these could be multiplied indefinitely.

Densmore, Emmet. *Sex Equality*. Pp. xx, 390. Price, \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1907.

"The basic idea of this book is the fundamental and ultimate equality of the human ego, whether embodied in the one or the other sex; and the aim of these pages is to explain the nature of this equality and to promote its practical realization." The author seeks to show that practically all the differences between the sexes are of man's creation and are not necessary. In so doing he reviews the biological evidence and discusses at length the various writers upon the proper sphere of woman. This is perhaps the most valuable part of the book. He believes that woman should enter freely all works of life; that her physique should be the equal of man; that the sexes should be educated together. Whether all of his conclusions are sound or not; whether, indeed, there is really any woman problem, and hence any solution may be questioned. However, we have here a sane and serious discussion of many problems affecting woman which deserves attention. To illustrate his statements many portraits of famous women are reproduced.

Dick, Stewart. *The Heart of Spain*. Pp. 155. Price, \$1.25. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co., 1907.

This is a description of a Spanish town by an artist who has the power of painting with words as well as with the brush. The "Heart of Spain," to the author, is the City of Toledo, and the graphic way in which the grim old capital is shown to epitomize the life history of the peninsula justifies the choice of words. The book is avowedly a series of personal impressions, not a guide book, yet one could use it for the latter purpose and get a much better insight into the spirit of the place than by seeking the list of double-starred attractions usually brought to the attention of the tourist.

Fastrez, A. *Ce que l'Armée peut être pour la Nation*. Pp. 294. Paris: Chevalier & Rivière, 1907.

Fisher, Irving. *The Rate of Interest*. Pp. xxii, 442. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

This is a notable work. The main body of the discussion lends itself to a

three-fold grouping. The first three chapters criticise briefly some previous theories of interest. In a fourth chapter the author analyzes Böhm-Bawerk's constructive work, finding himself in thorough accord with that author's fundamental proposition, but the claim is made that Böhm-Bawerk commits a serious error in claiming a "technical superiority of present over future goods." Professor Fisher claims that the difference is referable to the discount principle when that principle is properly interpreted. In Chapters VI to XI, the author presents his own theory, which is, in short, the discount principle of Böhm-Bawerk purged by the author and worked out in relation to rather novel concepts of both capital and income. His capital concept embraces the entire stock of wealth (including man!) existing at an instant of time, while he conceives income to consist of the services that flow from this stock of wealth through a period of time. Chapters V, and XII to XVII show how changes in the price of the monetary standard affect the rate of interest, and discuss briefly the relation of the interest rate to the distributive problem in general. A seven-page glossary and mathematical appendices covering 190 pages and adding, the author says, "something not expressible, or at any rate only imperfectly expressible, in ordinary language," complete the book.

However, Professor Fisher has made an enduring contribution to the progress of economic thought in emphasizing the peculiar psychical relation which the value of income sustains, through the principle of discount, to the value of capital. On the other hand, it is quite likely that his concept of capital and his concept of income will not prove to be important aids to the understanding of this relation, while his general view of the problem of distribution, as stated in the few brief paragraphs devoted to that subject, will hardly commend itself to most scientists working in the same field. Again, the author renders an important service in selecting Böhm-Bawerk's idea of "the technical superiority of present over future goods" as perhaps the most unsatisfactory part of that writer's theory of interest. However, Professor Fisher has by no means given Böhm-Bawerk's error the proper correction, and as between Böhm-Bawerk's error and Professor Fisher's correction of the error the former is nearer the truth. Finally, in his discussion of appreciation and interest the author again makes, as he did in 1896, a splendid contribution to clear thinking on a subject which befuddles many minds. Professor Fisher's volume should certainly be in the hands of every serious student of economic theory, for it will stimulate even where it fails to convince.

Garcia, G. *El clero de Mexico durante la dominacion Española.* Pp. 269. Mexico: Ch. Bouret, 1907.

Goddard, P. E. *The Phonology of the Hupa Language.* Part I. Pp. 20. Price 35 cents. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1907.

Griffith, Elmer C. *The Rise and Development of the Gerrymander.* Pp. 124. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1907.

This doctor's thesis is a painstaking investigation of the part played in American politics by the gerrymander up to 1840. Many of our most

careful historians have written of the gerrymander in the belief that it first appeared in the election of 1812, in Massachusetts. Mr. Griffith shows that it is nearly as old as the practice in America of popular election by districts. The first known appearance of the practice is found in Pennsylvania as the result of the formation of assembly districts in 1705. Curiously enough the unequal political division then made depended upon a provision of Penn's charter of 1701, the original object of which was to give justice to the country districts by preventing their domination by Philadelphia.

Sixteen instances of gerrymanders are discovered before 1812. The reputed gerrymander of Virginia in 1789 is discussed at length. The author concludes that the charge made against Patrick Henry that he thus tried to defeat Madison's candidacy for Congress is unsubstantiated.

The famous Massachusetts gerrymander only brought into public attention a practice already familiar to the politicians. The subsequent gerrymanders in various states and the attempts made in state constitutions to eliminate the practice are reviewed in detail. The author has made diligent inquiries in the source material and has supplemented this by liberal use of the monographic work of other students in related fields.

Gutzeit, P. *Die Bodenreform.* Pp. 142. Price 3 m. Leipsic: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Hale, Albert. *The South Americans.* Pp. 361. Price, \$2.50. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1907.

Mr. Hale's book is interesting. A long experience in South America has allowed him to make many acute observations on South American life and tendencies. He will give the average reader a better appreciation of the south continent and the peoples, but with all this there is still much to be desired. There is no unity of treatment. The first chapters, in general character and in their detail suggest too much the red-bound guide-book. The later ones have too much of the history of battles and presidents, and throughout the book one is constantly impressed with the fact that the author writes so much from the point of view of the interested observer that the real life of the country is presented only in occasional glimpses. Repetitions are frequent, and the ever-recurring comparisons between South Americans and ourselves are often trite. The difficulty of writing a book covering so large a field, even from a single viewpoint, does not prevent the author from including much negligible detail. It is a book to entertain rather than to study. There are numerous excellent reproductions of photographs of typical South American scenes.

Hall, H. M. *Compositae of Southern California.* Pp. 302. Price, \$3.00. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1907.

Hanna, H. S. *A Financial History of Maryland (1789-1848).* Pp. 131. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

Herbertson, A. J. and F. D. *The Oxford Geographies.* Vol. III. Pp. 363. Price 2 s. 6 d. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1907.

Hernandez, A. M. *Politica Sociológica Hispano Americana*. Pp. 57. Caracas, Venezuela: Tipografia Americana, 1907.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. *Life and Times of Stephen Higginson*. Pp. 306. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907.

Stephen Higginson, the subject of this memoir by his grandson, was a prominent and influential Boston merchant during the formative period of the American Republic. Born in 1743, married and in business for himself at the age of twenty-one, he lived until 1828, and during the most exciting part of this long period was active in local and continental politics. He was one of the American merchants examined before the House of Commons in 1774 on the subject of American fisheries, a member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts in 1783, one of the principal actors in the successful suppression of Shays' Rebellion, and probably the first person to suggest that the Constitution of 1787 should go into effect when ratified by nine states. His aptitude for public affairs made him one of the leaders of the Massachusetts Federalists and an active member of the famous "Essex Junto." His assistance in the organization of the American navy was considerable. The author of the memoir rightly concludes that these reasons are sufficient to justify the appearance of a life of Stephen Higginson.

The principal source materials used by the author were the letters of Higginson, a collection of which was printed in the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1896. These are quoted so constantly and fully that the volume turns out to be little more than the public correspondence of Higginson rather than a well-digested and well-written memoir. The comments and explanations of the author are usually illuminating, though occasionally inaccurate as, for example, when it is stated that Higginson was "the first to organize and equip the American Navy under Jefferson's administration;" the navy was organized, and Higginson's work in connection with it done, prior to Jefferson's administration.

Hrdlicka, A. *Contribution to the Physical Anthropology of California*. Pp. 16. Price, 75 cents. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Hrdlicka, A. *Skeleton Remains in North America*. Pp. 113. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

Hulbert, A. B. *The Ohio River: A Course of Empire*. Pp. xiv, 378. Price, \$3.50. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1906.

Professor Hulbert has added another volume to his many popular works on American highways. This volume on the Ohio River is partly an historical work and partly a story of adventure. Its purpose is undoubtedly to strengthen the enthusiasm of the people of the Ohio Valley for the noble river and for the magnificent country drained by that great stream. The volume will appeal most strongly to the antiquarian and to those who have a personal and local interest in the region described.

Huntington, E. *The Pulse of Asia*. Pp. xxi, 415. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Jacquart, Camille. *Statistique et Science Sociale.* Pp. 120. Brussels: Desclée, de Brouwer & Cie., 1907.

This little treatise is a brief discussion of the subjects of theoretical statistics. It comprises four chapters devoted respectively to administrative statistics, statistics as a science, method, and difficulties in the interpretation of statistical data. The chief questions considered by the author are: what importance can we attach to statistics and to what extent can conclusions be drawn from them. He points out some of their definite limitations, the role which they can play, and does not hesitate to condemn defects in method regardless of the support they may have received. The value of the subject as an aid to the study of social science is maintained.

Kenny, C. H. *Outlines of Criminal Law.* (Revised and adapted for American scholars by James H. Webb.) Pp. xxi, 404. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907.

The editor has taken a well-known English text and prepared it for use in America by introducing citations to American cases with such other changes as our different legal system makes necessary. Law students and all interested in criminology will find the book of great value, even if it does no more than reveal the hopelessly inchoate condition of all our penal legislation.

Knight, E. F. *Oversea Britain.* Pp. 324. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

This is a careful description of the British colonies in the Mediterranean region, Africa and America, to be followed by a volume on the possessions in Asia and Oceania. The author has adopted a semi-encyclopedic manner of discussion. Each colony is treated in its history, resources, population and general position in the politics of the empire. National bias is avoided and the maps and statistics offered are clear and up to date. Wide travel in the countries discussed has been used to the best advantage to make the book a record of observation as well as a compendium of facts. The book is a valuable contribution to the literature on British world politics.

Knight, W. (Ed.) *Memorials of Thomas Davidson.* Pp. 242. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907.

Kroeber, A. L. *Indian Myths of South Central California.* Pp. 84. Price, 75 cents. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1907.

Lea, H. C. *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies.* Pp. xvi, 564. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Lemberger, H. *Die Wiener Wäsche-Industrie.* Pp. 234. Price 5 m. Leipzig: F. Deuticke, 1907.

Liefmann, R. *Ertrag und Einkommen auf der Grundlage einer Rein subjektiven Wertlehre.* Pp. 72. Jena: G. Fischer, 1907.

Marx, K., and Engels, F. *Manifests of the Communist Party.* Pp. 65. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

McKenzie, F. A. *The Unveiled East*. Pp. viii, 347. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Miller, E. I. *The Legislature of the Province of Virginia*. Pp. 182. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

Morris, Charles. *Home Life in all Lands*. Pp. 316. Price \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1907.

The teaching of geography to the young student, even at the present time, is all too often confined to the time-worn, senseless topics of boundaries, cities, products and animals of the various countries of the world. In one of the most pretentious of recent school geographies where it is declared "the central thought is man," man receives the least attention of all. This present little volume gives in a connected story much of the human side which is either omitted or buried in the usual text. As a supplementary reader it is admirably adapted to the young student, giving a view of geography which is very much alive. The plan of dividing the discussion into chapters on food, dress, homes or habitations, occupations, etc., even though it should add nothing to what the average geography tells under the head of separate countries, must mean a more ready grasp of the subject by young minds.

Munro, D. C., and Sellery, G. C. (Editors). *Medieval Civilization*. Pp. x, 594. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1907.

This is the second edition of a book which has proved itself very useful to both students and teachers of medieval history. It consists of free translations into English of select passages from standard French, German and Italian authors. The majority of the selections illustrate phases of medieval culture.

The book is designed to help solve two pedagogical difficulties. In the first place, it enables students who cannot read foreign languages to get at some of the results of continental European scholarship. Secondly, it enables large classes in history to do collateral reading without obliging libraries to duplicate numerous expensive books.

The enlargement in this new edition consists of the addition of some 200 pages of selections which illustrate especially the intellectual life of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The rest of the book is unchanged.

Peary, R. E. *Nearest the Pole*. Pp. xx, 411. Price, \$4.80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907.

Commander Peary, upon the return from his Arctic expedition in 1906, prepared an excellent account of the attempt he made in 1904-05-06 to reach the Pole. The story of how he attained a point farther north than had been previously reached by any of the many intrepid explorers of the North is told in his forceful narrative style. The book will appeal strongly not only to students of geography, but to all those for whom heroic endeavor has a fascination.

Plechanoff, G. *Anarchism and Socialism.* Pp. 148. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Pratt, E. A. *Organization of Agriculture.* Pp. 402. Price, \$1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

In twenty-four chapters, the author treats the recent development and present status of organization in agriculture, in as many separate countries. In these old-world countries agricultural combination has never been the result of extraordinary prosperity; on the other hand, it has been resorted to as the last hope of the peasants. The invasion of old-world markets by new-world products was the whip that, in general, drove the farmers to co-operation. Paramount among the co-operative societies that have succeeded and resulted in good are: co-operative credit systems and rural banks; co-operative buying syndicates; and sale associations. Agricultural education is largely in the hands of co-operative societies in many countries. Especial attention is given to the lot of the British farmer, and a chapter is devoted to discussing the relation of railroads to farmers.

Richmond, Mary E. *The Good Neighbor in the Modern City.* Pp. 152. Price, 60 cents. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1907.

Rollins, M. *Money and Investments.* Pp. xxxvi, 436. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co., 1907.

Mr. Rollins' book on "Money and Investments" is a brief compendium of information needed by investors and students of finance. The information is presented in a dictionary and cyclopædic form. The book is accordingly intended solely for reference. The general reader, however, will find it well worth while to study the five brief chapters in the "foreword," in which the author discusses investment, speculation, and banks, and concisely presents data on other important topics.

Root, Elihu. *The Citizen's Part in Government.* Pp. 123. Price, \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1907.

Four Yale lectures on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship" are gathered here: (1) The Task Inherited or Assumed by Members of the Governing Body in a Democracy,—which is to see that the organization which controls the circumstances under which men live, in cities and states, shall be well run. (2) The Function of Political Parties as Agencies of the Governing Body,—to bring forward and work out political questions. (3) The duties of the Citizen as a Member of a Political Party,—to make the party what it ought to be, and to work with other members of the party to choose the best leaders. (4) The Grounds for Encouragement,—the growth of the Civil Service systems; less political corruption than formerly; the development of a sense of public responsibility shown in increased hospital facilities, asylums for the insane, etc.; the prohibition of lotteries; the prevention of railroad discriminations. "Thirty or forty years ago . . . the things done by corporate managers were so much worse that the Chicago and Alton affair would not have received any notice at all." Election reform, the growth of institutions of education, the agitation for a more equitable divi-

sion of wealth—all mark the progress made in recent years, along political and educational lines.

Roquenat, A. *Patrons et Ouvriers*. Pp. 181. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1907.

This book contains a discussion of the relations between employer and employee in France. It represents the unfavorable conditions under which the workingman of to-day lives, discusses the strike, apprentice, conditions of woman labor, use of intoxicants, and emphasizes the moral responsibility resting upon both parties in the industrial strife. Much of the value of the book depends upon the importance which it attaches to moral standards in economic life.

Salmond, J. W. *Jurisprudence*. Second edition. Pp. xv, 518. London: Stevens and Haynes, 1907.

This excellent work of an Australian jurist has already won itself a place in the literature dealing with the theory of the law. It aims to outline the general theory of law, the framework upon which all systems of law must be built. Such books are valuable not only to the student who wishes a foundation upon which to build the structure of concrete legal principles, but also to every practitioner who desires to see more clearly the organic unity which runs—or should run—through the national systems of law.

The discussion is always clear, and with a few exceptions, for example, the argument on Retributive Punishment (p. 80), convincing. At the end of each chapter is given a good selection of references on the subjects discussed. The present edition eliminates portions of the earlier one dealing with the practical application of law rather than its theoretical basis, and adds an interesting chapter to the much controverted subjects of the nature of the law of nations and of the law of nature. The author makes no definite contribution to either discussion, his object being to interpret both theories. By inference, it may be seen he leans toward the views of Sir Henry Maine.

Schatz, A. *L'Individualisme*. Pp. 590. Price 5 fr. Paris: A. Colin, 1907.

Scott, James T. *The Sexual Instinct*. Second edition. Pp. 465. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1907.

The first edition was published some ten years ago. In this edition, the chapter on "Perversions" has been dropped and two chapters added. The balance of the text is practically unchanged, and little new evidence is included. A wide range of subjects is included. The discussion is fair, and extreme positions are generally avoided. The latter half of the book, in which special attention is paid to the venereal diseases and their effects, is much better than the earlier sections. These first chapters, devoted to the personal and social results of immorality, are rambling, contain many repetitions and are at times preachy. They could be rewritten to advantage. The latter part often goes into so much of anatomical detail that the ordinary reader would scarcely grasp the argument. It is a book for the adult rather than the youth.

Shambaugh, B. F. (Ed.) *Proceedings of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Constitution of Iowa.* Pp. 454. Iowa City: State Historical Society, 1907.

Shufeldt, R. W. *The Negro: A Menace to American Civilization.* Pp. 281. Price, \$1.50. Boston: R. G. Badger, 1907.

It is discouraging to find a retired major of the medical service of the United States Army, claiming to write from a scientific standpoint, but violating every canon of scientific method. Major Shufeldt evidently has a bad attack of negrophobia. In his book he rants from cover to cover. His favorite comparison is to liken the negro to a skunk. Purporting to be an anthropologist he speaks of the negro as essentially without morals. (Sic!). Hence he argues attempts to improve them are idle. The only thing to do is to ship them, one and all, out of the country. Unfortunately, this the author thinks will not be done, but if it is not, then amalgamation will ultimately result, and America will go down in ruin. To this end the author firmly believes we are destined in spite of his efforts to save us. The illustrations fit the text. The frontispiece, a negro's skull; frontal and lateral views of nude negroes (photos by the author); and some eight or nine reproducing scenes connected with the burning at the stake of a negro ravisher. The last hundred pages are composed of newspaper clippings, giving evidences of race prejudices of various public men.

It is difficult to see what the author hopes to accomplish. He will not influence the scholar, for his discussion is grossly unfair and unscientific. He may inflame the public mind, but the intelligent reader will be repelled rather than convinced. Doubtless those who are seeking every pretext to condemn the negro will hail the book as a great scientific production. Careful students, administrators, educators already perplexed by the problems of race contact, will find no help in the volume.

Sinzheimer, H. *Der Korparative Arbeitsnormenvertrag.* Pp. 132. Price, 3.20 m. Leipsic: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Smith, J. H. *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony.* Two vols. Pp. 1271. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Snedden, David S. *Administration and Educational Work of American Juvenile Reform Schools.* Pp. 206. New York: Columbia University, 1907.

This volume, by Professor Snedden, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, is a helpful study of the problems which lie in that borderland between education and penology. The disappearance of the old prison discipline, the rise of the cottage system with its added possibilities of classification, better physical and moral care, vocational training both agricultural and industrial, the increased use of libraries and other aids to character-building, and, finally, the perfection of the parole system,—all are carefully discussed, both historically and comparatively.

Snyder, C. *American Railways as Investments.* Pp. 762. Price, \$3.20. New York: Moody Corporation, 1907.

From time to time works appear summarizing the main facts regarding the leading railway systems of the United States. This book is written primarily with reference to the investor who is seeking information regarding the properties whose securities he may desire to purchase or to sell. Mr. Snyder has preceded his discussion of the subject of railroad investments by an introduction of sixty pages in which he defines the terms used in the study of railway investment and explains the factors affecting the earnings and stability of railroad properties. The introduction, however, is so brief that it is not a satisfactory discussion even of the elementary principles of railway finance. Likewise, the summary of the main factors regarding each railroad is so short that it yields but little more information than is to be obtained from Poor's Manual of Railroads. Mr. Snyder's book is useful, but not indispensable.

Sprague, R. F. *The True Nature of Value.* Pp. 178. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1907.

Steiner, Edward A. *The Mediator.* Pp. 356. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co., 1907.

This is a story of a half-orphan Jewish boy, born in southern Russia, who ultimately becomes a Christian. Owing to Russian persecution, the hero comes to America, works for a time in sweatshops, but finally enters social work, and wins the love of a wealthy girl. As a novel the story is not strong. Probably no one in America understands the complex situation of the Russian Jew better than Professor Steiner. His description of the situations in which the boy finds himself, the pathetic sorrow of the old orthodox father is excellent, and the reader feels that the author knows the facts. In general, it does not seem that this volume begins to have the value of the author's earlier book "On the Trail of the Immigrant," but it is his first attempt at fiction and may, perchance, interest many who will not read a more serious work.

Stelzle, Charles. *Christianity's Storm Center.* Pp. 240. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1907.

The author, skilled laborer, minister, superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church, is interested in aggressive evangelism, and believes that the Church should so change its methods as to meet present needs. The problem is not properly stated by asking, "Do workingmen go to Church?" but by the query, "Does the Church go to the workingman?" The chapters bear such titles as: "The Trades Union;" "The City Slum;" "Social Centers;" "The Institutional Church;" "Aggressive Evangelism." The discussion is, however, extremely rambling and decidedly lacking in logical order. Nevertheless, the book is of rather exceptional merit. Here is a man, at his best when writing of the labor movement, who knows his subject and has something to offer. Every Church worker would do well to read carefully and weigh his many positive suggestions. If

the Church fails to profit by such a book it speaks badly for its own future influence.

Sundborg, G. *Bevolkerungsstatistik Schwedens (1750-1900)*. Pp. 170. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1907.

Tenney, Alvan A. *Social Democracy and Population*. Pp. 89. Price, 75 cents. New York: The Columbia University Press, 1907.

As a "preliminary skirmish in the field," of the subject designated, the writer has been notably successful. We are too tardily awakening to the requisites necessary for the establishment of real social democracy. The biological factors involved supply the burden of the author's exposition, and such topics as the increase of population and social stability, modes of selection, degeneration and supply of brains, are all lifted into this larger theme. The maintenance of social democracy, he justly contends, requires an increase in population less rapid than the rise of the standard of living. Nor does a slower increase necessarily imply deterioration. A final chapter is devoted to the application of the problem to American conditions.

de Tourville, H. *The Growth of Modern Nations*. Translated by M. G. Loch. Pp. 508. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Underwood, J. H. *The Distribution of Ownership*. Pp. 218. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press. 1907.

Untermann, E. *Marxian Economics*. Pp. 252. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1907.

Watkins, G. P. *The Growth of Large Fortunes*. Pp. 170. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Economic Association, 1907.

Welsford, J. W. *The Strength of Nations*. Pp. 327. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

"The Strength of Nations" is, as the author states on the title page, "an argument from history." The book is a plea for protection based on historical facts. Starting with Rome, the author traces the rise of industry and commerce in Constantinople, the Italian cities, the Hanseatic League, England, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, France and the United States. All of these countries approach their ruin when their systems of production fail.

From his historic precedents the author draws the conclusion that production can be successful only under a protective system and therefore that a nation should adopt protective import duties. "For nearly five centuries, England strove to make herself strong, united, and independent of the foreigner, by protecting agriculture, in order that the home-grown food supply might be sufficient; manufactures, in order that there might be work for English workers; and shipping, in order to breed a race of seamen. The English system aimed at making England strong, united, and independent, and accomplished its aim."

It is disappointing to wade through the mass of historical data which the author has collected, and find at the end no series of definite conclusions. While he is successful in collecting his material, he fails to round it out into a definite system of ideas. The book is called a "plea" as contrasted with an "argument," because there is not even a connected thread of facts running through its pages. If it were an argument, it would at least be consecutive, and each chapter would add something in the reader's mind to the chapter that had gone before. As it is, after going through the book, one is merely impressed with the fact that it contains a great amount of historical data, all of which points toward the necessity for protection,—but arguments, there are none.

Although the book is not based on an argument, one thought runs through all of its pages. Whatever increases the wealth and industrial prosperity of a country should be practised regardless of its justice. Expediency comes before honesty or consistency. This is, to say the least, questionable ethics, and the general impression which the book leaves upon the mind is that the author, in his zeal for industry, forgets humanity.

West, M. *The Inheritance Tax*. Second edition. Pp. 249. Price, \$2.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Winter, N. O. *Mexico and her People of To-day*. Pp. 404. Price, \$3.00. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1907.

An entertaining account, unfortunately full of repetitions and inaccuracies, is offered by one who has evidently traveled much in the republic and has a keen appreciation of the picturesque glimpses of the national life encountered. The descriptions of the ruins of ancient civilizations are especially interesting, but confidence is destroyed by numerous misstatements such as that making such a miserable port as Acapulco "The best harbor on the coast of North or South America."

Wood, W. A. *Modern Business Corporations*. Pp. xi, 358. Price, \$2.50. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Every discussion of the principles and practices governing the organization and management of private corporations may be welcomed. Mr. Wood, of the Indianapolis bar, has published a concise work on "Modern Business Corporations," in which he has endeavored to consider the legal questions connected with the organization of companies, with their financial operations, with the keeping of accounts, and with the dissolution and reorganization of business concerns. One part of the book reproduces a large number of business forms, and there is an appendix containing useful charts and financial tables. In spite of the necessary condensation, the volume will prove serviceable to business men.